WASHINGTON

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Militia Organizations in the Rebel States to be Disbanded.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

Report of the Wentworth Swelling Committee.

The Evening Session of the House Devoted to Consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Re. Le.

Executive Mansion.
the general belief in all political circles that the
mt will send in a mild veto of the Reconstruction precident will send in a mild veto of the Reconstruction offit, affirming in the most positive terms his own unal-terable opposition to the policy of the bill, but inti-mating that, if it is the legislative will of the country and it becomes a law, he will cheerfully and faithfully one otherwise, and their strong wishes that it should be so almost become faith that there will be no veto. enators and Representatives and others on both sides of the question are calling on the President to urge upon tim the wisdom of their views, but so far he has comeen gazetted as his political and personal friends nost that can be extorted from him is, as above stated ant if the bill embodies the representative will of the sopie is shall be executed if it becomes a law. To s resident expressed himself as much pleased with his mil, and thanked him heartily for the free expression of his views, which, he stated, should receive the gravest maideration. This Representative appealed to him, in shalf of the business and monetary interests of the nuntry, to approve the bill, or, at least, so to word his o message as not to produce a panic in the country m fear of serious nostility between the two branches

General Grant openly pronounces for the Congressional leconstruction bill, and has stated to some of the Presi-ent's friends, high in authority, that he wished the

of rome sharp discussion in the Senate to-day. igned to duty anywhere else than at Wash city, except at his own request, without the previous oval of the Senate, and that all orders of the Pres of the Secretary of War shall be sent through m. This was thought by several of the lawyers of the Senate to be an infringement upon the constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the

The Ningara Ship Canal Bill Pestponed by the Senate.

The Senate gave the coup de grace to the bill for the ship canal around the Falls of Ningara by postponing its further consideration to take up the appropriation bills. Thus dies one of the most gigantic jobs of this Congress.

The Pertification Bill.

The bill appropriating \$1,365,000 for the repair and completion of the sea coast fortification, passed the Beuse to-day, after meeting with an able and resolute opposition that frequently endangered the success of the measure during its discussion.

position that frequently endangered the success of the measure during its discussion.

The Naval Academy.

A spirited debate took place on the joint resolution binitive to the removal of the Naval Academy from mappels, Mr. Phelps speaking for its retention at Anapolis, Mr. Jenckes presenting the claims of Newport, ir. Chapler those of Gardner's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, and Mr. Brandegee those of New

The President has approved by the President.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the amendatory anti-snuggling bill, by which it is provided that any foreign railroad company or corporation whose road enters the United States by means of a ferry or tugbost, shall own such boos, and shall be subject to no other or different restrictions or requisitions in such employment than if owns.

come or regulations in such employment than if owned by citizens of the United States.

Georgetown Election—All Radical.

The official returns of the Georgetown election show not only the election of the radical candidate for mayor y minety-six majority, but the election of seven radical councilmen to four of the conservative party. It is and that the negro vote was solidly cast for the suc-

The New Orleans Custem House Frauda.
The committee on the New Orleans riots, who were also instructed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custem House, have made a report on the New Orienne Custom House, have made a report on the letter branch, in which they say they decided not to attempt an investigation of matters concerning which no information had been given to them, or into occurrences said to have transpired at so remote a date as 1852; but confined their action to that part of the resolution which regarded appointments to office. The conclusions at which the committee arrived are:—

First.—That it does not appear that the Collector, Mr. Bellogg, has made appointments of persons whom he had reason to believe had been in any way connected with the rebet service.

Second—That it does not appear that Mr. Kellogg deepend it he duty to inquire, and that he has in fact inquired as to the antecedents of applicants for office, with returned to their connection with the federal or rebet

Ad—That removals had been made, some of which quite recest, of persons employed in the Custom es, when it appeared that they had been actually on-d in rendering aid during the rebellion to the rebel

That great and continual care should be taken the appointment of officers whose duty it is to protect a government against frauda upon the revenue laws, at some bee genuine and known friends of the government should be appointed to office.

Note—That such care has been uniformly taken in all a departments of the Custom House. Representative over one of the committee, does not unite with the

meed to the Bears of Representative any conting appointments to office in the Custom House at New Gricans.

The Collector, in a letter to the committee, mys:—Of the two hundred and fifty-two employed in the Custom House, seventy-seven have served in the United States army, seventeen in the navy, and twenty-eight have been counted with the army as cierts, or nearly fifty per cent of the entire number. All the regular appointees have taken the cethe required by law. Sempersons who had served in the rebel cause obtained appropriate under cover of the test ceth; but whenever

persons who had served in the rebel cause obtained appointments under cover of the test cath; but whenever cases of this kind were brought to the attention of the Collector he dismissed them.

The Luddan Bureau.

The action of Senator Sherman in offaring his amendment on Saturday last to seduce the amount asked for by the Indian Bureau for the support of the Navajos from \$670,000 to \$100,000 has caused some little surprise among those who are familiar with Indian mattern in New Mexico. Senator Sherman andonavor: to have the Indian Bureau turned over to the War Department; but falling in this, it is thought, he is trying to effect the same object by this flank movement. The Navajo Indians, about seven thousand in number, are held as prisoners of war, and have hitherto been under the care of the War Department, and have cost the government over \$1,500,000 a year. The sum of \$100,000 gives less than four cents per day to provision each indian, every one of whem has for the last three years cost the government twenty-nine and a half costs per day.

There is every reason to expect that the total insufficiency of this appropriation for the purpose of feeding these captive Indians will lead to indiscriminate plundering and violence on their part in their efforts to sustain themselves. The Navajos are placed by a military order on a tract of land four hundred miles from the native region, where there is no game, the water is very bad and nothing for fuel except mesquite roots, which they must transport on their backs for a distance of four or five miles. Residents of New Mexico who are here say that Mr. Sherman's amendment, appropriating but \$100,000 for the support of the Indians one year, will prove a Pandora's box to the people of that Territory. By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo the United States agrees to protect the people from the Indians, while the late action of the Senate in refusing either to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department or supply the money asked for the support of the Indians by the Bureau they say will not only create the most serious troothe there, but will cost the government many millions of dollars instead of a few hundred thousands. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico recently reported to the Commissioner that a band of seventy Mexicans, believed to reside in the neighborhood of Taos and Abuquin, attacked a village of Moqui Indians, who are unformly peaceable and harmiess, drove off seven hundred head of sheep and goats, three mules, killed three or four Indians, took one woman and eleven children captives, and made good their escape. They were followed by five of the Indians, who made their way to Santa Fé and reported the facts to the Superintendent. Agent Ward has been sent to recover the captives and investigate the matter.

Increased Compensation to Gevernment

additional compensation of twenty per cent to the cierks in the civil service of the government at Wash-

Election of Congressional Printer.

The senate to-day paid John B. Defrees the compliment of unanimously electing him Congressional Printer under the law recently enacted, the republicans having previously agreed upon the nomination in caucus. The restoration of this gentleman to his former position is gratifying to his many friends, who warmly to-day ex-

tended him their congratulations.

The Public Debt Statement for February.

The monthly statement of the public debt will be published on or about the 5th of March. It will not show any very material difference from the last statement.

The Seven-Thirties.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the holders of the seven-thirty notes, dated August 16, 1864, can now exchange them for six per cent five-twenty bonds, issued under the act of 1866. If at the time of the exchange the accrued interest on the notes should exceed the interest on the bonds, the difference will be paid by the department. If, on the contrary, the accrued interest on the bonds exceed that upon the notes proposing to make the exchange, and should accompany the notes up to the 1st day of May. The express charges on the notes forwarded for conversion and on the bonds returned in exchange for them will be paid by the de-

partment.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs during this month will appear to have been quite heavy, and those from internal revenue sources unusually small—less than the former, this being the first instance of that kind. It will exhibit a this being the first instance of that kind. It will exhibit a heavy increase on the gold baiance, amounting to seve-ral millions of dollars, from which the interest on the ten-forties, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid. The forthcoming statement will be more favorable than that of last month, when there was an increase of the public debt, caused by heavy payments of interest during the

Affairs in Utab.

General Hazen has addressed a letter from Jofferson Barracks to Representative Bidweil, who had requested a report of his observations upon affairs in Utah while there in October last. He says:—

'I think it important that the government should in some way strengthon its authority in that Territory, and at the same time increase, by whatever means possible, our friendly relations with those people, and elevate their intelligence until they come to feel that they are a part of us and that we are their friends. Barah measures will only the more strongly consolidate them—it cannot much more deeply embitter them; but of all things be awake to the real state of things growing up in the centre of our territory. The lands of the Territory are still held by the government. If it is the intention to give actual title to thermon occupants on the same ground as to other emigrants—and I do not see how see can do less—a land office should be opened there and accommission appointed to settle conflicting claims. As a govern thing there will be fittle trouble, as they have a very correct land system of their own, to make it conform to the government again. The longer this is neglected the more trouble can be expected in reconciling claims.

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Letters received at the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau from Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, refer to very re-

i, at the eastern fin, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, refer to very reset those of New cently published statements that the bureau in Texas ity, voted for the had virtually withdrawn from all control over the freedmen's interests, &c. General Grimin declares his pur-pose to exercise all power given him by existing orders for the protection of the freedmen in the most effective manner in his power, and states that every decision that the bureau shall have occasion to make in cases of wrong and outrage inflicted upon freedmen shall, if ne-cessary, be instantly backed up by the military force referred to to command obedience and respect to such rul-

An official communication shows the aggregate amount of \$539,000 expended for subsistence stores issued to destitute refugees and freedmen, or persons not belonging to the army, for the six months ending with December last. Of this nearly \$24,000 are set down for Tennessee, \$88,000 for Louisiana, \$170,000 for Alabama, \$35,000 for Georgia, \$51,000 for South Carolina, \$33,100 for North Carolina, \$74,000 for Virginia, \$32,000 for Washington, and other sums, varying from \$14 to \$1,100, were expended in other Southern States.

The American Minister at Begota, American Minister at Begota. American Minister still be appointed and Mr. Burton duly furnished by that government with persparse to leave the country, the former baving been recalled.

duly formished by that government with paraports to leave the country, the former baving been recalled.

Sagrant.

The latest most interesting event in the prison-life of Surratt was the attempt unde to-day by a man to obtain admittance to the prisoner, alleging that he was his brother, just arrived from Texas, where he had been living for the past ten or twelve years. He did not prove his relationship, however, to the satisfaction of the guarda, and admission was denied. Miss Surratt does everything in her power for the comfort of her unhappy brother, and is humanely permitted to give him a few things not contained in the jail bill of fare. Toe effect of his sister's devoted attentions and presence are visible in the young man's improved condition.

Professor Banker's Successor:

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard University, that been appointed to succeed the late Professor Bache as Superintendent of the Coast Survey. His appointment was recommended by a large number of the ectentific men of the country and the prominent officers of the Coast Survey Bureau.

The Agricultural Department.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, recommended the erection of a building for the arclusive use of the Agricultural Department. Judiciary square is speken of and recommended by the department as a suitable site for the building. The matter for the annual report of agriculture for 1866 was presented to Congress to-day and referred to the Committee on Frinting. It embraces, in addition to the work of the department, papers from some of the best agricultural writers of the country, including Judge French, S. Edwards Todd, H. A. Willard, B. Perley Poore and William Clough, from the editorial ranks, and others well known in agricultural liperature.

Increment Humanica of the Parent and Pension Officer. It has been sound necessary

Owing to the rapid extension of the business of the Patent and Pension offices, it has been found necessary to vacate a number of the mome now occupied by the other bureaus of the Interior Department in order to afford the required accommodations to the Patent and Pausion offices.

Pension offices.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just adjusted the titles of one hundred pre-emption claims in the San Francisco Land district of California. The value of the improvements in these cases ranges from \$400 to \$500, exclusive of personal property, which in some cases consists of from thirty to sixty horses and upwards of five hundred head of cattle. These improvements were made on the land in about three years. Righty-one of the claimants took one hundred and sixty acres each, the remaining nineteen have taken eighty to one hundred and twenty and upwards. The whole num-

ber of acres is fourteen thousand nine hundred, of which twelve thousand are fenced in and nine thousand in full cultivation. There are twenty-five vineyards

and fifty-five orchards on these claims.

The Commissioner has prepared a clear site of lands selected by the State of Minnesota, in the Winnebago City Land district, under an act of Congress of February 26, 1859, and containing three thousand five hundred and fifteen acres. Selections were made as indemnity for certain dedictent school sections in the State. They have been duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and certified transcripts have been sent to the Governor of Minnesota and the District Land Office at Winnesbago City.

ernor of Minnesota and the District Land Office at Winnebago City.

The Commissioner has also received returns from the District Land Office at Ionia, Michigan, exhibiting an aggregate disposal of eleven thousand six hundred and sixty acres of public lands during the month of January last. A large portion of the land was taken up under the Homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation, and the remainder was located with College scrip and military warrants and sold for each, the sales amounting to \$1,655.

Carpenter's Great Painting.

Carpenter's Great Painting.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ANTRONY, (rep.) of R. I., the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the Senate proceeded, under the act recently passed, to elect a government printer. The rule requiring the election by ballot was suspended, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, was elected.

Mr. Rambay, (rep.) of Min., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition for increased compensation to the builder of the iron-clad Keokuk.

They of Ridgway's Revolving Ratter.

Mr. Nyk, (rep.) of Nevada, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish two eleven inch guns for the purpose of testing Ridgway's revolving battery, which was passed.

RELIEF OF A PAYMASTER, ETC.

Mr. Fowler, (rep.) of Tonn, called up a joint resolution authorizing the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to credit James Fulion, Paymaster of the navy, with \$17,213 96, the value of clothing and small stores under his charge, stolen from him while on duty at the Navy Yard. It was passed.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the claim of B. Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, which was passed.

Mr. Senner, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill for the relief of Henry I. Blanchard, to pay him \$2,751 for services as marshal at the port of Canton, from February, 1868, until May, 1860, which was passed.

REGRANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Grinks, (rep.) of Iowa, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to amend the act in relation to the navy, which provides that the Admiral shall be the ranking officer of the navy; that the secretary of the Admiral shall receive the rank, pay and allowance of a lieutenant commander dating from appointment; that the provision regulating cadest at the Naval Academy to be under eighteen years of age, and two years employed in the fabrication of steam machinery be repealed; that officers transferred from the volunteer to the regular navy shall be credited with volunteer service; that the storckeeper at the Naval Academy to be under eighteen years of age, and two years employed in the commandant of the Marine Corps the same as brigader general, and fixes the number of cadets at one for the co

this new establishment.

If: TRUMBULL said the head of the Agricultural Department was not a Cobinet minister.

Mr. Conwiss and while the Commissioner of Agriculture was not a member of the Cabinet it was well known that he (the Commissioner) thought he ought to be (Lamblet).

that he (the Commussioner) thought he ought to be (Laughter.)
Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Masa, said the Commissioner expected to enter the Cabinet.
Mr. Graws thought the matter could be arranged by consolidating the Agricultural and Educational Departments under the efficient head of the former. (Laughter.)
Mr. TRUMBULL spoke in layor of the bill. It was better

appoint his own subordinates.

Mr. Dixox, (rsp.) of Conn., supported the bill as a wise and appropriate measure to follow the extension of the suffrage.

Mr. Puxner was for the bill. He cared not whether you called it a bureau or department. Suffrage in the rebel States would be a barren sceptre without education. He hoped the bill would not be endangered at this late hour of the season by unnecessary amendments. Mr. Conner revarded the bill as an important initiatory step, though it did not go as far as it might have gone in this great subject.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., regarded the bill as the first step in the struggle to educate the nation, and should therefore support it.

Mr. H wann would vote for the principle of the bill, but though there was great force in the objections of Mr. Cenness to the use of the word department.

Pending the consideration of this subject the morning hour expired, and Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Chansten. (rsp.) of Mich., contended that the Niagara Ship Canal bill should not be laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler said Mr. Fessenden tast night supported a motion to adjourn jost as the Sonate was ready to vote on the Ship Canal bill. The Senator from New York (Mr. Morgan) also threatened to make a two hour's speech, or to read books to prevent a vote. Desming the Ship Canal bill of great importance, he ids. Chandler's hould antagonize it againt any other measure.

Mr. Fissentines and when he voted for an adjournment has right he knew that the debate could not be concluded within any reasonable time.

After further dobate, in which Mesera, Morgan, Heward and Conness participated, the motion of Mr. Fessenden was carried. Yeas, 24, rays, 18.

Mr. Chandler had just preceited to the motion of Mr. Fessenden was carried. Yeas, 24, rays, 18.

Mr. Chandler had just preceited to the measure as he life. Chandler's bill, with this Nigaras Ship Conness of the army shall be at Washington, the first of the sure of

Ygas-Mesara, Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Crewell, Fogs, Fowler, Freilinghaysen, Grimes, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Foland, Fomeroy, Ross. Sprague, Summer, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yates-Mesare. Dizon, Fessenden, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kerton, Patterson, Eiddie, Sherman, Van Winkle and Wilkey-Il. and Williey—11.

Mr. Forlard, (rep.) of Vt., moved an amendment, appropriating \$3,800 for the survey of a national park at Washington.

Mr. Conness offered an amendment to pay to the California Volunteers, musicred out of the nervice at a distance from their homes and compelled to pay their own transportation home, the amount of said transportation

distance from their homes and compelled to my their own transportation home, the amount of said fransportation.

Mr. Figures and it did not.

Mr. Pagenerus made the point that it was not in order

The Chark cecided the amendment out of order under Mr. Fessenden's point.

Mr. Stragter, (rep.) of R. L., offered an amendment fixing the compensation of the principal Assistant Paymaster of the Army at the same sum as the Assistant Paymaster General, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Conness renewed his amendment, having since le last offered it received the assent of the Military Committee to it. It was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which, he said, was to him clearly in violation of the constitution.

After debate the motion of Mr. Johnson was disagreed to—year 8, nays 28. Messrs, Buckalew, Dixon, Dootitie, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton and Patterson voted in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Strawart, (rep.) of Nevada, Nevada was included with California in the section offered by Mr. Conness.

Mr. Trumbull, moved to amend, by appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, Illinois, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

CONFOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. SERBMAN, (rep.) of Ohlo, called up the Compound

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohlo, called up the Compound

Mr. Sassians, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the Compound Interest Note bill.

Without act on on the above, the Senate, at half-past four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven.

Evening Session.

On the reasembling of the Senate Mr. Poland moved to take up the resolution directing the Sergeant at-Arms to erect monuments to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4, 1861, but subsequently, by request, witherew the motion.

have died since July 4, 1861, but subsequently, by request, withdrew the motion.

THE COMPOND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

THE UNINISES OF THE STATE OF THE COMPOND PRINTERS NOTE BILL.

THE NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment which he intends to offer to Mr. Sherman's bill, providing that every national bank shail, at all times, nave on hand in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to wenty-live per cent of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits.

Mr. FIRSENDER, (rep.) of Me., from the Finance Committee, reported the Omnibus Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Sanate insisted on its amendments to the joint resolutions prohibiting any officer of the government from paying money to any one not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, &c., and agreed to the conference committee called for by the House.

PRINTSG THE APPRINTS TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. the House,
INTING THE APPRINDIX TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPON

PRINTING THE APPRINE TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print the appendix to the diplomatic correspondence of 1865, which was passed.

FRIVATE BILLS.

A number of private pension bills was passed; also a bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Paulding, compensating him for extra expenses while in the service abroad.

COURTS MARTIAL IN THE AIMY

Mr. WIRSON called up a bill relative to courts martial in the army, which was passed, and goes to the House.

It provides as follows:—

Mr. Wilson called up a bill relative to courts martial in the army, which was passed, and goes to the House. It provides as follows:—

Secrice 1.—That the military commanders of the Territorial districts be, and they bereby are, invested with the same authority to couvene general courts martial, to act upon their sentences and its partial or mitigate the numerous memorial and armices by the 65th and 25th of the Rules and Articles of War or otherwise.

Sec. 2.—That that portion of the first section of the act approved April 10, 185th which is known as the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War or otherwise.

Sec. 2.—That that portion of the first section of the act approved April 10, 185th which is known as the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, be, and the same is, amended so that the same shall read, and there shall be substituted therefore a follows:—

Article 65 Every officer section.

and Articles of War, be, and the same is, amended so that the same shall read, and there shall be substituted therefore as follows:—
Articles off, Every officer commanding a ragiment, battalion, detachment, garrison, fort, arsenal, barracks, post, or other place or hody of troops who has at least one commissioned officers of the same command, may appoint for such some and courts martial consisting of at least one, and not more than three commissioned officers, our of the largest number that can be detailed without projudice to the service, for the trail and punishment of offences not capital, and may finally pass upon the sentences of such court and execute the same, if approved by him, and such commander shall have the same authority to pardon or his plan in secondament adjuded by court commander and articles of war, provided, however, that such commander thall in no case detail himself upon a court martial in accordance with this article; and provided further, that the furiadiction of such court and the punishment inflicted thereby shall be limited as provided in the sixty-seventh of the Kules and Articles and Article; and provided further, that the furiadiction of such court and the punishment inflicted thereby shall be limited as provided in the sixty-seventh of the Kules and Articles; of war.

Sec. 3. That the process for compelling the attendance of a winnes, authorized by section 25 of chanter, 79 of the act approved March 8, 1933, to be issued by the judge advocate to any commissioned officer, anding him on duty is the military department, State or Territory in which such court land; in ed.

sommons or subjects, it shell be his disk euch service, and to formally return facts of such service, or in the absence of a service, sor why the same was not made, in the same mathat observed in the practice of the civil courts of the States in the district or rists in which the service or attempted; provided, however, that if the proprint of the service of the s

porcel purishment only, shall hereafter be punishable at the discretion of the court martial by which the offender may be tried and convicted.

PAYNON OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. CONNESS called up a bill to provide for the payment to the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company of \$23,000 due them on a contract for carrying the mail to the Pacific, which passed.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HOWR, (rep.) of Win, called up a bill to grant land is aid of the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad, which was read, considered and laid over.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Oh.o. called up a bill to pay Samuel M. Haley \$413 for services as chapian in the hospital at Cleveland, which passed.

RECHANGE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WITH OTHER CONTRIBE.

Mr. CREWWILL, (rep.) of Md., called up a bill to pay Samuel M. Haley \$413 for services as chapian in the hospital at Cleveland, which passed.

RECHANGE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WITH OTHER CONTRIBE OF THE ELTRA BOCKST.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to allow the reliance of discharges for use in the collection of extra bounty.

An amendment was offered making the provisions for additional bounty in the bill of last year applicable to millors and marines.

Pending the consideration of this amendment the Senate adjournes.

HOUSE OF EXPRESENTATIVES.

Wassingros, Feb. 26, 1867.
The House met at eleven o'clock.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

ARTORT OF THE WEST-VORTE MEMILIES COMMISSION.

In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House yeaterday, sir. West-worts, (rep.) of Ill., made a report stating the progress of the examination instituted into the charges as to corrupt bargains between members and the Fresident. It appeared from it that the whole story was derived from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectural inferences draws therefrom. There was also some story about two persons who went back and forth between the President and certain conservative members of Congress, the un-

and certain conservative members of Congress, the upshot of which was that there was no testimony given reflecting in the least on the integrity of the President or on
the integrity of members; there was not the least
knowledge obtained by the committee about the reported presonttion of reconcilisation between the President and members, nor had the committee any reliable
expectation of obtaining such knowledge under circumstances. The committee asked to be discharged from
the further consideration of the subject.

The reading of the report, particularly those parts of
it showing the inability of the committee to discover
anything imploper, caused much ammement on both
sides of the fleuse.

Mr. Warvedrus formarked that in view of the pressure
of business in the fleuse be would not occupy any time
in discussion, but would yield the floor to his democratic
celleague on the committee.

Mr. Grossanium, (donn.) of Pa., preceded to read
owne remarkant the subject, when there was a general
moreoment of republican members toward the place
where he was simulage, so that one member inquired
whether the lonne had adjourned, and Mr. Exommus
asked whether this was a boatie raid on the democratic
camp. The utionsest read by fir. Glossbrowner caused
much amuschest. It declared that the committee
had spars, in opinits to find upy facts, but that the witnesses couls in the bevought up to the mark of seeing or
suspecting any other than homorabis motive or patrictic
object in them whose proceedings, they detailed. From
their testimon; it appeared that he majors of the impeachment of the President had not be desired.

The Select Committee was then discharged from the
furnited all the information that might be desired.

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furnited all the information that might be desired.

The Select Committee was then discharged from the
furnited all the information that might be desired.

its reading promised to be neither very interesting nor quickly accomplished. After some ten minutes spent in that work, Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolition authorizing a contract to be made with Thomas Rossiter, of the State of New York, for a historical curve to be placed at the head of one of the ground aircases of the Capitol, illustrative of the signing of the constitution, the entire expense not to exceed 5,000; which was objected to.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
On motion of Mr. Debaso, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate mendments to the House resolution prohibiting payant of claims to any person not known to be opposed.

\$25,000; which was objected to.

PAYMENT OF CLAMS.

On motion of Mr. Delado, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the House resolution probleming payment of claims to any person not known to be opposed to the rebellion, and in favor of its suppression, ware taken from the Speaker's table and acted on.

The amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed as against loyal assigness living in loyal States of claimants when the assignment was made before March 1, 1861, was concurred in.

The amendment requiring claimants to prove to the satisfaction of the proper accounting officers that they were always opposed to the rebellion, and distinctly in favor of its suppression, was non-concurred in.

A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes was asked.

Mr. Garfille, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate amendments to the Twenty Per Cent Compensation bill, with the amendments, including the Commissioner of Public Buildings, lamp lighters and the employe's at the Executive mansion, and striking out the clause excluding treasury employée whose salary is not fixed by law. The recommendations of the committee were agreed to and the bill goes back to the Senate.

The morning hour having been postponed the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, and resumed the consideration of

mideration of

THE PORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Hall \$25,000 was appropriated for
Fort Montgomery at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Brayams, (rep.) of Mo., suggested an appropriation of \$1,000 for the firing of a grand salute in honor of
the political victory at Georgetown.

Mr. Scotiklo, (rep.) of Pa., moved to strike out the
appropriation for the purchase of sites for fortifications.
Rejected.

Rejected.

Mr. Harding, (rep.) of Ill, moved to strike out the item of \$25,000 for barracks at Wilhett's Point. Adopted.

Mr. Maynaro, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, being the third time the motion was made in committee. Adopted—67 to 68.

the committee then rose and reported to the House its recommendation that the enacting words be struck

out. The question was taken in the House by yeas and nays, and the action of the committee was again reversed, theyote on striking out being yeas 72, nays 79. So the bill was, under the rule, recommitted for the second time, and the House, having again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, resumed its consideration.

ond time, and the House, having again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Donnelly in the chair, resumed its consideration.

Mr. Le Blonn, (dem.) of Ohio, moved a amendment providing that not more than half of the sums appropriated shall be expended in the next fiscal year, which was agreed to, 64 to 58

Mr. Hennerson, (rep.) of Oregon, moved an appropriation of \$250,060 for Fort Stephens, at the mouth of Columbia river, Washington Territory, which was rejected. The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The amendment striking out the paragraph for permanent platforms for cannon of large calibre, was agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, was agreed to. The amendment imiting out the paragraph for barracks at Willett's Point, New York, was agreed to. The amendment limiting the expenditures to fifty per cent of the appropriations was adopted by a vote of \$8 to 49.

Mr. Lawerner, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 63, nays 85. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Offio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 63, nays 85. The bill was then passed.

HER NAVAL ACADRAY.

The House then proceeded, at twenty minutes to two o'clock, to the business of the morning hour; the first matter coming up being the Joint resolution reported last week from the Committee on Naval Affairs for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis.

The joint resolution directs the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of not less than three competent officers to examine into all the facts connected with the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., with the view of its removal to a locality more advantageous to the government of the United States; also, to make careful examination and survey of the harbors of New London, Conn., and Newport, R. L., far the location of such Academy, and to report all the facts and recommendations to the Fortieth congress.

To this joint resolution Mr. Starken, (rep.) of Ohio, had offired a substitute, which he modified so as to make it provide for the appointment of a committee of two senators and three Representatives to make a careful examination of all sites for the parmanent location of the Naval Academy; the Secretary of the Navy to detail one or more efficers to assist in the investigation; the committee to report all the facts and conclusions to the Fortieth Congress.

The House seconded the previous question, and Mr. Pranciege, who had charge of the bill, yielded half an hour to Mr. Phelps, who is opposed to it.

Mr. Prancies, (rep., of Md., characterized the propulation of Maryland, without distinction of party, race, sex or color. He reviewed the views of the entire population of Maryland, without distinction of party, race, sex or color. He reviewed the views of the soften population of Maryland, without distinction of party, race, sex or color. He reviewed the views of the soften substitute of the mass to faith the facts and under points Annapolis was much preferable to Newport Ho e

Mr. Francis Thomas, (dem.) of Md., to whom Mr. Phelps yielded part of his time, expressed his autonishment at the propositiou, and suggested that if the Naval Academy was to be removed from Annapolis because of the political views of some of the people of Maryland, the Naval Yard should next be removed from Brooklyn because the city of New York did not usually cast its vote for the dominant party in Congress.

the disloyal men in Connecticut than they were in Maryland?

Mr. Branderms repited that no public institution had ever been removed from Connecticut because of the disloyalty of the people.

Mr. Le Brown having three minutes yielded to him by Mr. Branderges, used part of that time in expressing his opinion that Mr. Branderges was afflicted with New London on the brain.

Mr. Branderm courteously replied by saying that even that was better than having no brain to have it on. (Laughter.)

The abbate being closed, the House proceeded to a vote on the question. The vote was first taken on Mr. Behenck's substitute, and it was rejected. The vote was then taken by year and mays on the joint resolution as reported from the Committee on Mayal Affairs, and it was rejected by a vote of S7 years to 16° maya.

The House then, at a quarter-past three, went into Eleminities of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Senate on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Correlation on the amendments to the vote of the Union, Mr. Pommor in the chair, and proceeded to consider the action of the Correlation on the amendments to the vote of the Union in full, but objection was made, and the Cierk proceeded to read the bill. As the bill contains one hundred and feeters wrinted pages,

The House resumed its session at half-past seven

The House resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. TAYLOR, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving to Captain Windekean, Ninety-second New York Volunteers, the pension allowed to officers who have lost noth eyes in the service. Read three times and passed.

The TARIPF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, the Clerk continuing the reading of the Senate amendment, which was concluded at twenty minutes past eight o'clock.

Mr. Momini, thereupon rose and presented an amendment to the amendment of the Senate, being in the nature of a substitute for the whole bill. He explained that the substitute was in the main the same as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. There were a few alterations made—not more than twelve or fifteen—reducing rates elightly, as for instance, on books from thirty to twenty-five per cent. He said that he would consider any decisive votes that might be given in the course of considering the bill, as being of the nature of instructions, and he would modify his scoetilistic accordingly. In other words, the Senate amendment would remain under consideration and his substitute be pending as an amendment to it.

The committee rose in order that Mr. Morrill might move in the House to terminate all general debate in one minute, which motica was subminited.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that the amend—

Tight.

The Spraker overroled the point of order, stating that had no doubt that the senate had the constitions

The SPEAKER overTites the point of order, staing that he had no doubt that the senate had the constitional right to do so.

Mr. Davis suggested that if that were even so the Senate might again, when this bill was sent back, agree to a substitute for it and so on without end.

The SPEAKER declined to make any ruling in anticipation of what the Senate might or might not do.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's motion to close debate in one minute, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The vote was taken and resulted—veas 72, nays 49; so all debate was terminated in one minute.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and resulted the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. NOREILL, in order to avoid contusion, said he would withdraw his proposed substitute.

The committee then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. The first amendment is to make the act take effect from April 1, 1867.

Mr. Morrill, moved to amend that by making it take

The first amendment is to make the act take effect from April 1, 1867.

Mr Morrill moved to amend that by making it take effect ten days after its passage, and argued the desirableness of its going into effect quickly in order to prevent the market being flooded with goods in anticipation of the increase of cutica.

Mr. Charless remarked that the position taken by Mr. Morrill showed that the bill was in competition with science and the improvements of the are. The Atlante telegraph was against the bill, and so was the spirit of the age.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted, so that the the age.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted, so that the bil will go into effect ten days after its passage.

A considerable time was occupied in setting the mode of proceeding with the bill, and finally it was decided that all the amendments reported from the Committee of Ways and Means should be lirst disposed of, and then the bill would be open to general amendment.

Among the amendments thus disposed of were the following:—

the vote by tellers on this amendment no quorum appeared.

The Chairman, under the rule, directed the Clerk to call the roll of members. One hundred and twenty-four members answered to their names. The vote was then taken and the amendment agreed to by a vote of 67 to 36.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of only twenty of the 275 amendments to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Heans, and the House, at a quarier before sleven o'clock, adjourned.

THE TAX BILL—CORRECTION.

The following proceedings of the House should have appeared yenteriny, immediately after Mr. Reillins' table on Southern taxtion:—

THE WENTWORTH SMELLING COMMITTEE.

Farcical Termination of the Investigation.

Washington, Peb. 25, 1867.

Mr. Wentworth, from the special committee appointed to investigate alleged political bargaining between the President and certain members of Congress, made the following report:

The committee were in assesson when the resolutions instructing them to report to-day were adopted, and so no member had an opportunity to explain at that time the progress the committee had made. The organization of the committee was delayed in consequence of one of the original appointees having been excused; but since their organization they have been as diligent in the presecution of their duties as the interest, of the question pending before the House would permit. They have had frequent meetings during the ecosion of the House. Indeed they have examined writesees as fast as the shorthand reporters could write out the institutory with a large number of slips of newspapers before them purporting to come from reporters in this city. The committee called several of such reporters before them with reference to the authority for their nistements touching the matter referred to them by the House. Although those reports were as widely at variance as reports sent from this capital numbry are, yet they were all desired when traced back. Their origin is substantially as follows:—Ferrators, not members of congress, after the Southern delegation, so called, had paid their recent risk to thus city, had been free in intimating that Congress and the President were about to become reconsided. The reporters from their gallery noticed two of three persons having the mean friendly relations with the President while the recent risk to the city, had been reconstruction bills were pending, sitting at times inside the ber of the House, when they were not called the deep continued to the first of the congress and the President when the second of the congress of the second of the congress of the second of the congress of the president while the recent reconstruction bills were pendin